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Liquid Rocket Engine Testing SFTE Symposium 21 October 2016

Jake Robertson, Capt USAF

AFRL Rocket Lab



Liquid Rocket Engine Testing



- Engines and their components are extensively static-tested in development
- This requires large, complex facilities to deliver propellant at the proper pressure, temperature, and flow rates
- The enormous energies involved require great care for safety
- Operations are conducted remotely, from hardened underground bunkers



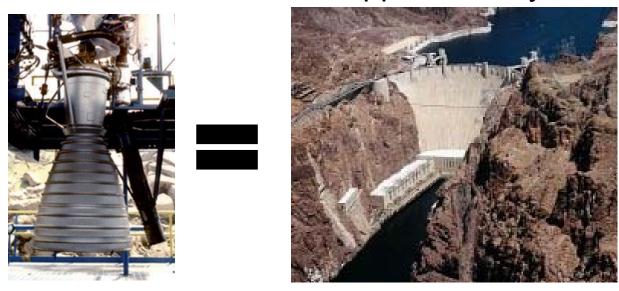


Liquid Rocket Engine Testing



Power Density

- A small booster engine releases 2 GW (2.7 million HP) of useful power (A large one can release more than 12 GW)
- The Hoover Dam is also rated at approximately 2 GW







Liquid Rocket Engine Testing: Data



- AFRL creates design space for the industry by demonstrating technologies and advancing TRL's
- Our product is data
- 100's of sensor channels
- Extreme care goes into signal conditioning and processing
- Real time computing and control
 - Controls are sequenced down to the millisecond to avoid catastrophic failure
- 200 KHz+ sampling in high-speed data systems



Liquid Rocket Engine Testing: Time



- Single Test: 1s to 10 min
- Test preparation & post-test procedures can take an entire day
 - Cryogens
 - Facility/test article conditioning
 - Pumping up pressurant cascades
 - Data checkouts
 - Pre/Post-test inspections



Edwards Rocket Testing: History













Edwards Rocket Testing: History











Edwards: Test Stand 2A

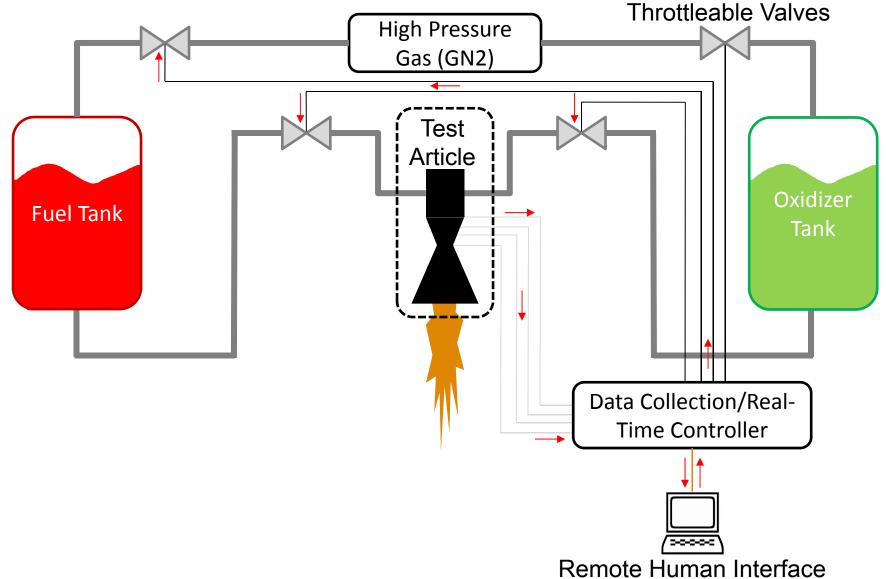


- Component test stand
 - Can test multiple cryogenic and storable propellants
 - Liquid Oxygen (LOX)
 - RP-1 (Kerosene, very similar to JP-8)
 - Liquid Hydrogen
 - Liquid methane
- Pressure = Performance in booster rocket engines
- 6000-10000 psia capabilities
 - Can use gaseous nitrogen, helium, or hydrogen to pressurize propellant tanks



Simplified Test Stand Layout







Hydrocarbon Boost Program

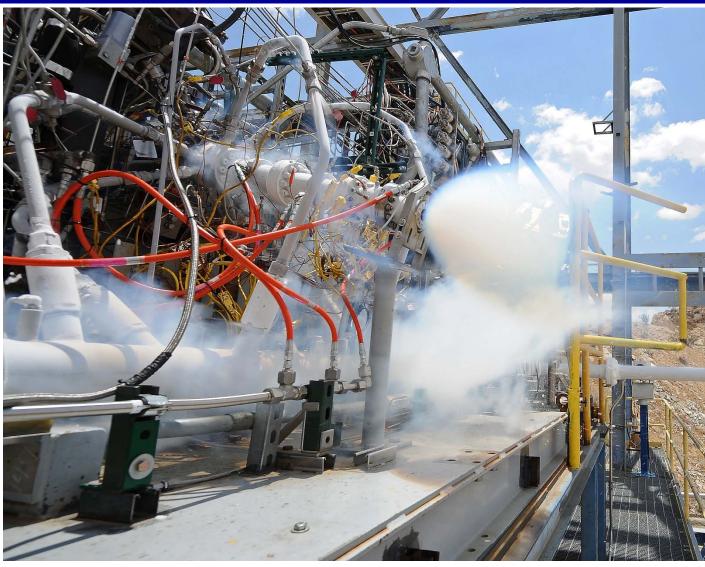


- Hydrocarbon Boost (HCB) is a long-running AFRL program to develop a brass-board demonstrator of a Kerosene-LOX, 250,000 lbf, 3000 psi oxygen-rich staged combustion engine (ORSC)
- AFRL's Test Stand 2A recently completed a two-year test campaign on HCB's sub-scale oxygen-rich preburner (SSORPB)
 - Deep throttle capable (3:1) preburner
 - Very uniform exhaust characteristics
 - Overall mixture ratio exceeding 100:1 (Φ≈0.03) at low power



Sub-Scale Preburner Test





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Test Anomalies



- Several anomalies occurred during the course of testing
- Almost pure oxygen at high pressure and temperature regards everything as a fuel, even metal!



Test Anomaly Example

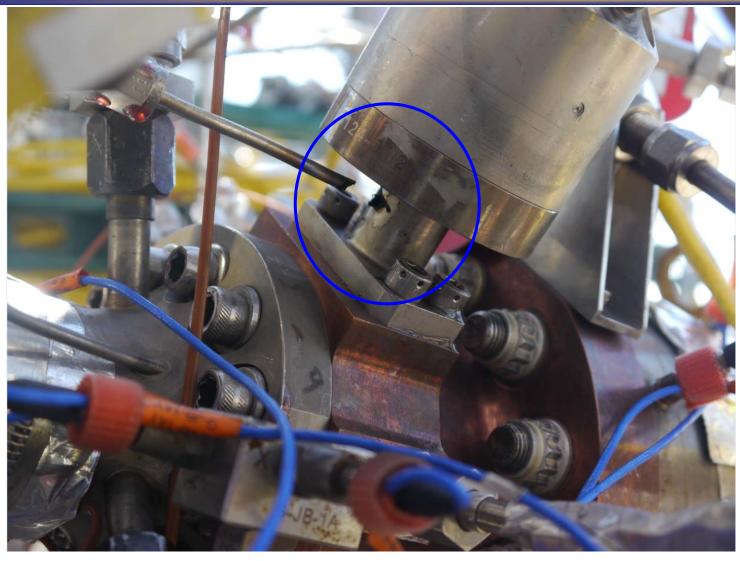






Typical Oxygen Fire Aftermath

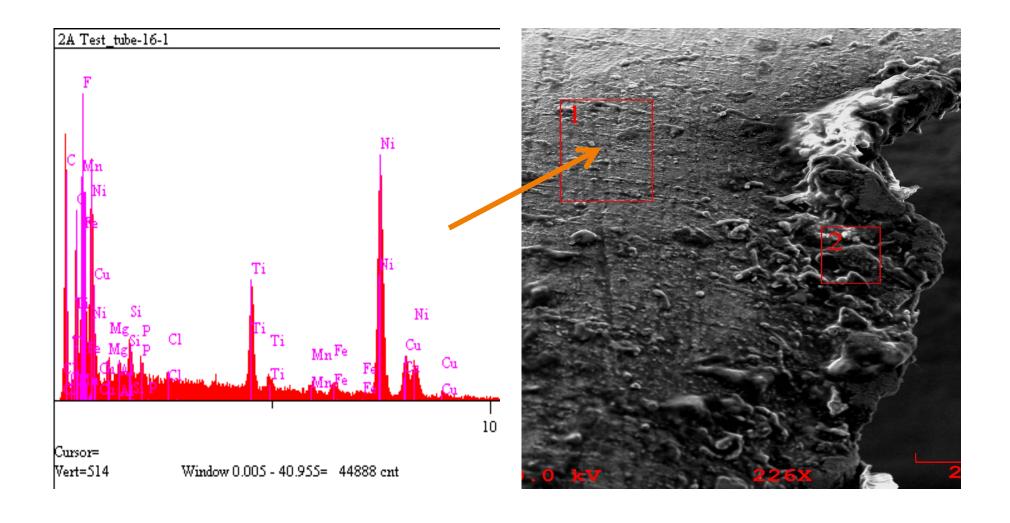






SEM/Spectroscopy: Failed tubing







Conclusion



- Liquid rocket engine testing is a demanding field that requires extreme care, years of preparation, and gives seconds of payout
- Multidisciplinary teams are vital to success
- Mission ultimately enables untold capabilities in space, spanning ISR, communication, and navigation